

HONORABLE BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

JEFF GLAZE,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PEGASUS LOGISTICS GROUP, a
Texas Corporation; BLUE CROSS
AND BLUE SHIELD OF TEXAS, a
Texas Corporation; UNITED
HEALTHCARE SERVICES, INC.,
OPTUMHEALTH FINANCIAL
SERVICES, INC., a Delaware
Corporation

Defendants.

Case No. 2:22-cv-00117-BJR

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery; the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential

1 treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to
2 file confidential information under seal.

3 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” DESIGNATION

4 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things
5 produced or otherwise exchanged by parties and nonparties in the above-captioned litigation:

- 6 • Protected Health Information (‘PHI’);
- 7 • Documents containing personal, financial, medical, proprietary or other
8 information subject to a right of privacy;
- 9 • Any information that the producing party is obligated by contract or state or
10 federal law to keep confidential;
- 11 • Any information the producing party’s business competitors could use to obtain a
12 business, strategic, or legal advantage over the producing party; and
- 13 • Any other documents or information that should otherwise be subject to
14 confidential treatment pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or any
15 other applicable law.

16 3. SCOPE

17 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
18 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)
19 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,
20 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.
21 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the
22 public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

23 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

24 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
25 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
26 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to
27 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential

1 material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner
2 that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

3 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise
4 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may
5 disclose any confidential material only to:

6 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action and other counsel of
7 a party assisting the party with the action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is
8 reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

9 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the
10 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties
11 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Confidential–Attorneys’ Eyes Only
12 and is so designated;

13 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for
14 this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (*Exhibit*
15 *A*);

16 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

17 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication
18 of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service
19 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately
20 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

21 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
22 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
23 (*Exhibit A*), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of
24 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must
25 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
26 under this agreement;

(g) during hearings and/or trial, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” (*Exhibit A*), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed trial testimony or exhibits to trial that reveal confidential material must separately be bound by the court report and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this agreement;

(h) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.4 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. Local Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

If it comes to a designating party’s attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or

1 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
2 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

3 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents
4 and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial
5 proceedings), the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that
6 contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies
7 for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by
8 making appropriate markings in the margins).

9 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
10 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other
11 pretrial proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other
12 testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after
13 receiving the transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the
14 transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect
15 confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

16 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
17 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
18 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
19 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

20 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
21 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s
22 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Within fifteen days of the
23 timely correction of a designation, the receiving party must provide written confirmation that it
24 has made reasonable efforts to ensure that the material has been treated in accordance with the
25 provisions of this agreement.

1 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

2 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
3 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality
4 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
5 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
6 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
7 original designation is disclosed.

8 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
9 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding
10 confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or
11 in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer
12 conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action.
13 The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith
14 effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

15 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
16 intervention, either party may file and serve a motion to retain or remove the confidentiality
17 designation in compliance with Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule
18 5(g), if applicable). All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential
19 until the court rules on the challenge.

20 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
21 LITIGATION

22 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
23 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that party
24 must:

25 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the
26 subpoena or court order;

1 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
 2 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
 3 subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

4 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued
 5 by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

6 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential
 8 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving
 9 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized
 10 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material,
 11 (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of
 12 this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and
 13 Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as *Exhibit A*.

14 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
 15 MATERIAL

16 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently
 17 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
 18 receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b). This provision is not
 19 intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement
 20 that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a
 21 non-waiver order under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) as set forth herein. The party which
 22 receives the inadvertent production shall return it to the producing party within 5 business days
 23 of written notice of the inadvertent production, destroy any copies they have, and advise the
 24 producing party of the destruction.

25 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

26 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving
 27 party shall destroy all confidential material, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof.

1 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all
2 documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,
3 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert
4 work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

5 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a
6 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise. The restrictions on the
7 use of Confidential information established pursuant to this Order do not apply to the use by a
8 party, person, or entity of the Confidential information that it produces that it was in rightful and
9 lawful possession of at the time of the disclosure.

10 The attorney-client privilege, work product privilege, and any other privileges are not
11 waived by this order or disclosure connected with this litigation.

12 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

13 DATED this 10th day of June 2022.

14 KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP

15 By /s/ Gwendolyn C. Payton
16 Gwendolyn C. Payton, WSBA No. 26752
17 gpayton@kilpatricktownsend.com
18 1420 Fifth Ave., Suite 3700
19 Seattle, WA 98101
20 Telephone: (206) 626-7714
21 Facsimile: (206) 623-6793

22 *Counsel for Defendant Blue Cross and Blue Shield*
23 *of Texas Inc.*

24 HKM EMPLOYMENT ATTORNEYS LLP

25 By /s/ Joseph Wright
26 Donald W Heyrich, WSBA No. 23091
27 Joseph Wright, WSBA No. 55956
HKM Employment Attorneys LLP
600 Stewart Street, Suite 901
Seattle, WA 98101
206-838-2504
Fax: 206-260-3055
Email: dheyrich@hkm.com
Email: jwright@hkm.com

Counsel for Plaintiff Jeff Glaze

1 POLSINELLI P.C.

2 By /s/ Marc D. Cabrera
3 Jessica M Andrade, WSBA No. 39297
4 Marc D Cabrera (Pro Hac Vice)
5 Polsinelli P.C.
6 1000 2nd Avenue, Suite 3500
7 Seattle, WA 98104
8 206-393-5415
9 Fax: 206-299-9423
10 Email: mcabrera@polsinelli.com
11 Email: jessica.andrade@polsinelli.com

12 *Counsel for Defendant Pegasus Logistics Group a*
13 *Texas Corporation*

14 DORSEY & WHITNEY

15 By /s/ Shawn J Larsen-Bright
16 Shawn J Larsen-Bright, WSBA No. 37066
17 Wendy M. Feng, WSBA No. 53590
18 701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 6100
19 Seattle, WA 98104-7043
20 206-903-8800
21 Email: larsen.bright.shawn@dorsey.com
22 Email: feng.wendy@dorsey.com

23 *Counsel for Defendants United HealthCare*
24 *Services Inc., OptumHealth Financial Services*

ORDER

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Rule 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other proceeding in any other court, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

DATED this 21st day of June, 2022.



Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
U.S. District Court Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty
of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Judge Barbara
J. Rothstein on June 21, 2022 in the case of *Jeff Glaze v. Pegasus Logistics Group et al.*, Case
No. 2:22-cv-00117-BJR. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this
Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could
expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will
not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective
Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____